## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

- 1) Please replace the following paragraphs with the following amended paragraph:
  - a) Beginning at page 1, lines 4-7:

## CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of Application No. 10/367,373, filed February 13, 2003, which is a continuation of Application No. 09/993,167, filed November 6, 2001, now U.S. Pat. 6,725,490, the substances of which are incorporated herein by reference.

b) Beginning at page 8, line 12, to page 9, line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to Figure 11, in a third embodiment of the enhanced toothbrush 810 a second bristle holder 1110 is movably mounted in slots 1112 in the toothbrush head 816 and separately driven in a vibratory, lifting or vertical pulsating motion (e.g., in a direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 1114 and substantially parallel to a surface 1115 of the second bristle holder 1110 as shown by the way of example in Fig. 11) within the slots 1112, by a cam 1116 included on a driving shaft 1118. Optionally, the driving shaft is supported by a shaft support 1120. The cam 1116 can comprise one or more bends in the shaft 1118 or can be provided as a separate piece as previously discussed. A cam contact surface 1122 is located on a bottom surface of the second bristle holder 1110. As the motor 819 (see FIG. 8) of the enhanced toothbrush 810 rotates the shaft 1118, the cam 1116 comes into contact with the cam contact surface 1122 and drives or lifts, in a vibratory, lifting, or vertical pulsating motion, the second bristle holder 1110 causing the second bristle holder to lift or pulsate in a direction away from the head portion 816 and toward the teeth of a toothbrush user (not shown). As the shaft 118 continues to rotate, the cam 1116 becomes disengaged with the cam contact surface 1122. During use,

as the cam 1016 1116 comes in contact with the cam contact surface 1122, bristles of the second bristle holder 1110 are urged against the users teeth with varying degrees of force. Preferably, bristles of the second bristle holder 1110 are urged between the teeth of the user to provide a cleaning and flossing function. As the cam disengages with the contact surface 1122, bristles pressing against the teeth of the user urge the second bristle holder away from the users user's teeth and back toward the head portion 816. As this lifting or vertical pulsating motion is repeated (as the shaft 1018 1118 continues to rotate), a flossing or deep cleaning motion is provided that is distinct from and complimentary to the motion provided by the first bristle holder 814.

c) Beginning at page 9, line 5, to page 10, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to Figure 12, in a fourth embodiment of the enhanced toothbrush 810 a second bristle holder 1210 is movably mounted in slots (not shown, but similar to the slots 912 illustrated in Fig. 9) in the toothbrush head 816 and separately driven in a reciprocating or translating, longitudinal motion within the slots by a cam 1216 included on a driving shaft 1218. Optionally, the shaft is supported by shaft supports 1217. The shaft supports may include C or U shaped portions (not shown) that are operative to receive and snap around the shaft. Other means for retaining a shaft in a support are known in the art. The cam 1216 can comprise a shaped bead, with an appropriate eccentric configuration, placed or molded over and firmly secured to the shaft 1218. In one embodiment, the cam 1216 includes a pair of acutely angled surfaces 1219, 1220 which are inclined in the same direction and at the same angle of inclination, but which are disposed at opposite ends of the cam 1216. The direction of inclination and angle of inclination can be varied as desired to change the frequency and stroke of the second bristle holder 1210. First 1222 and second 1226 cam followers depend from a bottom surface of the second bristle holder 1210. The cam followers 1222, 1226 are offset or spaced from a transverse axis 1230 of the second bristle holder. The cam followers 1222, 1226 straddle and/or capture the cam 1216 so that the angled surfaces 1219, 1220 slidably engage the free ends of the cam followers 1222 and

1226. As the motor 819 (see FIG. 8) of the enhanced toothbrush 810 rotates the shaft 1218, the first acutely angled surface 1220 of the cam 1216 comes into contact with a surface of the first cam follower 1222 and drives the cam follower, and therefore, the second bristle holder 1210, away from the first bristle holder 814 along the longitudinal axis 818 of the head portion 816. As the shaft 918 1218 continues to rotate, the cam 1216 becomes disengaged with the first cam follower 1222. The second acutely angled second surface 1219 of the cam 1216 then comes into contact with a surface of the second cam follower 1226 and drives the second cam follower 1226, and therefore, the second bristle holder 1210, back toward the first bristle holder 814. As this back and forth motion is repeated (as the shaft 918 1218 continues to rotate), a scrubbing action is provided by the reciprocating or translating motion that is distinct from and complimentary to the motion provided by the first bristle holder 814.

d) Beginning at page 10, lines 2-27, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 13 and FIG. 14, in a fifth embodiment of the enhanced toothbrush 810 a second bristle holder 1310 is movably mounted in slots (not shown, but similar to the slots 912 illustrated in Fig. 9) in the toothbrush head 816 and separately driven in an reciprocating or translating, longitudinal motion, by a cam 1316 included on a driving shaft 1318. Optionally, the shaft is supported by shaft supports 1317. The shaft supports may include C or U shaped portions (not shown) that are operative to receive and snap around the shaft. Other means for retaining a shaft in a support are known in the art. The cam 1316 is sinusoidal or curvilinear in nature in that it has one or more adjacent arcuate bends 1319 and 1320 in the shaft 1318. The arcuate bends 1319, 1320 have each have an apex 1321, and the apexes 1321 are disposed on opposite sides of the driving shaft 1318. A cam follower 1322 depends from a bottom surface 1323 of the second bristle holder 1310 and is disposed between the apexes 1321 of the cam 1316. As the motor 819 of the enhanced toothbrush 810 rotates the shaft 1318, a first surface 1325 of the cam 1316 comes into contact with a first surface 1324 of the cam follower 1322 and drives the cam follower 1322, and therefore, the second bristle holder 1310 away from the first bristle holder 814 in

a direction along the longitudinal axis 818 of the head portion 816. As the shaft 918 1318 continues to rotate, the apex 1321 passes and becomes disengaged with the first cam follower surface 1324. A second surface 1326 of the cam 1316 then comes into contact with a second surface 1426 of the cam follower 1322 and the drives the cam follower 1322, and therefore, the second bristle holder 1310 back toward the first bristle holder 814. As this back and forth motion is repeated (as the shaft 918 1318 continues to rotate), a scrubbing action is provided by the reciprocating or translating motion that is distinct from and complimentary to the motion provided by the first bristle holder 814. The stroke and frequency of the reciprocating or translating motion can be varied by changing the spacing between the apexes and/or the amplitude, shape, or height of the apexes.

e) Beginning at page 10, line 28, to page 12, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to Figure 15, in a sixth embodiment of the enhanced toothbrush 810, a second bristle holder 1508 is movably mounted to the toothbrush head 816 with a pivot 1510, which can be provided in the form of a pin or hinge. The pivot 1510 is installed at a centrally located transverse axis of the second bristle holder 1508. In one embodiment, the second bristle holder 1508 pivots about a pin, which is anchored in the sidewalls of the toothbrush neck or head 816 at the midpoint of the second bristle holder 1508. The second bristle holder 1508 is separately driven in a vibratory, swinging, teetering or rocking motion by a cam comprised of first 1512 and second 1514 cam portions included on a driving shaft 1518. Optionally, the shaft is supported by shaft supports 1519. The shaft supports may include C or U shaped portions (not shown) that are operative to receive and snap around the shaft. Other means for retaining a shaft in a support are known in the art. The cam portions 1512, 1514 can comprise one or more rectilinear, curvilinear, or other bends in the shaft 1518. As is illustrated in FIG. 15 the first cam portion 1512 is located adjacent a first side of the pivot and the second cam portion 1514 is located adjacent a second side of the pivot. The second cam portion 1514 can comprise a portion of the remote-most end or cam (not shown but similar to the remote-most end or cam 20 of FIG. 3) of the shaft 1518. First

1520 and second 1522 cam contact surfaces are located on a bottom surface of the second bristle holder 1508. As is the case with all the described embodiments, the amplitude or height of the bends or eccentricities that make up the first and second cam portions 1512, 1514 are large enough reach the related cam contact surface(s) and to drive the second bristle holder a desired distance toward, into, across or along a toothbrush users teeth. Changing the distance between the apexes and the pivot point can vary the required amplitude or height. Changing the distance between the apexes and the pivot point may affect a required or desired torque delivered by the motor 819. As the motor 819 of the enhanced toothbrush 810 rotates the shaft 1518, the first cam portion 1512 comes into contact with the first cam contact surface 1520 and drives or lifts (relative to the figure) a first end 4522 1530 of the second bristle holder 4510 1508 causing the first end 4522 1530 to rock or move about the pivot 1510 in a direction away from the head portion 816 and toward the teeth of a toothbrush user (not shown). This action lowers a second end 1526 of the second bristle holder back toward the head portion 816. As the shaft 1518 continues to rotate, the first cam portion 1512 becomes disengaged with the first cam contact surface 1520 and the second cam portion 1514 engages the second cam contact surface 1522. The second cam portion 1514 drives or lifts (relative to the figure) the second end 1526 of the second bristle holder 1508 causing the second end 1522 1526 to rock or move about the pivot 1510 in a direction away from the head portion 816 and toward the teeth of the toothbrush user. This action lowers a first end 1530 of the second bristle holder back toward the head portion 816. During use, as the first and second cam portions 1512, 1514 alternately come in contact with the first and second cam contact surfaces 1520, 1522, bristles of the second bristle holder 1508 are urged against teeth of the user with varying degrees of force. Preferably, bristles of the second bristle holder 1508 are urged between the teeth of the user to provide a cleaning and flossing function. As the rocking or pivoting motion is repeated (as the shaft 1518 continues to rotate), a flossing or deep cleaning motion is provided that is distinct from and complimentary to the motion provided by the first bristle holder 814.

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Referring to FIG. 17 and FIG. 18, in a eighth embodiment of the enhanced toothbrush 810 a second bristle holder 1810 is movably mounted in slots 1812 in the toothbrush head 816 and separately driven in a reciprocating or translating, transverse motion within the slots 1812 by a cam 1816 included on a driving shaft 1818. The cam 1816 can comprise an appropriately shaped bead placed over or molded and fixedly secured to the shaft 1818. For example, the bead is shaped as and eccentric cam. Alternatively, the cam can include one or more rectilinear, curvilinear or other kind of bend. First 1822 and second 1826 cam followers depend from a bottom surface of the second bristle holder 1810. The cam followers are, for example, offset from the longitudinal axis 818 of the second bristle holder and straddle or capture the cam 1816. As the motor 819 (see FIG. 8) rotates the shaft 1818, the cam 1816 comes into contact with a surface 1821 of the first cam follower 1822 and drives the first cam follower 1822, and therefore, the second bristle holder 1810 away from a first side 1828 of the head portion 816 along a transverse axis 1830 of the head portion 816. As the shaft 1818 continues to rotate, the cam 1816 becomes disengaged with the first cam follower 1822. The cam 1816 then comes into contact with a surface 1825 of the second cam follower 1826 and drives the second cam follower 1826. and therefore, the second bristle holder 1810 back toward the first side 1828 of the head portion 816. As this back and forth or side to side motion is repeated (as the shaft 918 1918 continues to rotate), a sweeping motion is provided that is distinct from and complimentary to the motion provided by the first bristle holder 814.

2) Please add the following description between the description of Fig. 8 and Fig. 9, at approximately page 2, line 11:

Fig. 8A is an alternate embodiment of the enhanced toothbrush of Fig. 8.